called the Moniteur published a letter from the Emperor of the French, by which he replied to '4 letter from us, and in which we carnestly entreated b' 4 letter from us, and in which we carnestly entreated b' 4 letter from us, and in which is powerful patrons, in the Congress of Paris the hutegrity and involability of the temporal power of the Holy See, and to release a from a criminal rebelled. In his letter alluding '4 a certain counsel which have rebelled against our Pontiscal deminion, the rs, and that we could perfectly comprehend y which would be given to the revolted interest of the revolted interest of the revolted interest of the part of the native and follors of the other provinces when they should coese obtained by the rebels. And, among re made known to the said Emperor that we cate the above mentioned provinces of our intion without violating the sciemn caths; without exciting complaints and risings in ur States; without indicting injury on all, justly, without weakening the rights not brinces of Italy who have been unjustlyeir dominions, but also of all the princes of order on the right of the princes of the princes of order of the right of the princes of the right of the princes of the right of the princes of the right of the people remained stupided under is rebellion, which they did not expect, and seed at all to follow. And pleasured and accompany of the people remained stupided under is rebellion, which they did not expect, and seed at all to follow. And pleasured as the major of thought that those provinces ought took have been there excited from time opportunely replied that this argument place, since briniar movements here there are the provinces of the prince of the prince of a civil government. We have not laid the same Emperor, that before the warressed to us a letter very different from his

ell shail never prevail, and of Paul, his brother late, and of all the saints who reign with ren. We do not doubt, venerable brethren, neideration the rare piety and the priestly tionately accord to you, venerable brethren, to all the elergy and laity confided to your watchfulness, the apos-tolical blessing, coming from the depths of our heart, and joined with our wishes for all real felicity. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 19th day of January, 1860.

Of our Pontificate the 14th.

Of our Pentificate the 14th.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON THE SIRE—The Univers was the organ of a religious party, whose pretensions were every day becoming in more direct opposition to the privileges of the State. The incessant efforts of this party tend to dominate the French clergy, to confound the religious opinions, to agitate the country, and to undermine the fundamental bases on which the relations between the Church and civil society are founded. This war made against our most ancient national traditions is most dangerous to religion, which it compromises, because the French clergy have never separated their respectful submission to the Holy See in spiritual matters from the duties of patriotism. The religious press had misunderstood the mission of moderation and peace which it had to accomplish. The Univers, above all, insensible to the warnings which have been given it, goes every day to the extreme limits of violence. It is to it we owe those violent discussions in which regretable attacks are made in answer to its provocations, and the scandal occasioned by which is a matter of profound sudness for the clergy as for all good citizens.

The true interests of the Church, as well as those of public peace, imperiously demand that an end should be put to these excesses. A government founded on the national will does not fear discussion, but it ought to be able to protect effectually, against those who would overthrow or compromise them, public order, the independence of the State and the authority and dignity of religion.

It is with that object that I propose to your Majesty to apply to the Univers the 23d article of the decree of Feb. 17, 1852, and to pronounce the suppression of that periodical. The doctrines and the pretensions which that journal would resuscitate among us are not now; the old French monarchy has always energetically combatted them; great bishops have sometimes given powerful assistance in the struggle. Your Majesty will not show your self less careful than your predece REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON THE

The report is followed by the subjoined imperial decree:—
NAPOLEON, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE NATIONAL WILL,
REFERON OF THE FRANCH—
To all present and future greeting:—
On the proposal of our Minister of the Interior, considering article 32 of the organic decree of the 17th February, 1852,
Have decreed and decree as follows:—
Art. I. The journal F Univers is suppressed
Art. 2. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the Bulletin dec Loia.
Deno at the PALACE OF THE TUILERIES the 29th of January, 1860.
BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior NAPOLEON'S DEPENCE-INDEPENDENCE OF THE

NAPOLEON'S DEFENCE—INDEPENDENCE OF THE FRANCH CHURCH.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Jan. 31.]

The Sovereign Pontiff has just addressed an encyclical letter to all the blahops. We at first doubted whether we were legally authorized to publish that document. The organic law which regulates the relationship of the political power of our country with the Court of Rome leaves so doubt upon this question, and resolves it negatively. In fast, article 1 of that law says:

"No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, rignature serving as provision, nor other documents (expeditions) from the Court of Rome, even when suly concerning private individuals, may be received, printed or otherwise made public, without the permission of the government."

cerning private individuals, may be received, printed or otherwise made public, without the permission of the government."

This enactment is formal, and we could not have infringed it had not the moderation and the toleration of the administration thought fit to derogate from so absolute a prohibition. We were informed this verning, with our contemporaries, that we might reproduce the Pontifical letter without impropriety.

This letter is a declaration from the head of the Church, addressed to his venerable brothers of the opiscopsey. On the first grounds it imposes upon us a respect which we shall scrupulously observe.

But it does not concern questions of faith, for the settlement of which the authority of the Pope is only absolute when conformable to the ascered canons, and in accord with the universal consent of the assembled church.

A political question sione is here under consideration, and on this point the competency of the Court of Rome could not be admitted without discreasing all the traditions of the Church of France. The memorable declaration of 1822, to which the name of Boszuet is no gioriously attached, says textually:—

"Thus I reter and his successors, vicars of Jesus Christ, and that the whole church itself, have only received power from God for spiritual things and which concern salvation, and not temporal and civil things."

Thus, in the encyclical letter of the 19th of January it is the lemporal Sovereign who speaks in the name of a

dent men who refused their sters of faith. It was in wish

and now it seems no longer possible to lead back the populations of the Romagna, unless compelling them by iorce.

The Emperor thought that it was more advantageous for the Pope to give up the Romagna than to reconquer it at the cost of the blood or his subjects by foreign intervention. He said so rincerely to the Holy Father in a letter worthy of the eldest Son of the Churca and of the Sovereign of France. The Pope was at inberty to follow or reject that advice. He rejects it.

We are far from contenting his right to do so, and we have the conviction that the advice of France will never be turned into menace or constraint.

Thus, then, the duty of France is fulfilled. The injustice towards her, however great it may be, will not have the power to make her desert her task of moderation and protection. At Rome she would still, if needs be, defend the Pope against anarchy; but if the political authority of the Holy Father everywhere else is destined to go through other crises, the responsibility must not fall upon the generous nation which has done everything to obviate them, and which will be always ready to grant that trusty support which is ignored to-day.

[From the Paris Siecle, Jan. 31.]

We only received yesterday evening, at a late hour, permission to publish the encyclical letter of the Pope This is what prevented us from annexing to it the expression of the sentiments with which that document has inspired us. We are about to attempt an analysis of it with the moderation, independence and sincer ity habitual to us. And first of all we separate from the temporal prince the sprincial chief of the religion professed by the majority of the French; it is to the sovereign who declares himself the enemy of the principles on which our society has been based since 1789, it is to the politician that we majority of the French; it is to the sovereign who declare himself the enemy of the principles on which our society has been based since 1789, it is to the politician that we are about to reply; it is the manifesto of the head of the postificial government that we wish to judge and appre-ciate.

A great war was undertaken in Italy; its object was to secure the independence of a neighboring nation, to maintain the secular policy of France, who has never permitted Italy to be subjected to the domination of the house of Austria. For eleven years France, who had replaced Plus IX. on his temporal throne, has been soliciting from the Pope's free will those reforms that were demanded loudly by the entire population of the Roman States. For eleven years the Pope and his government have refused to listen to the wiscest counsels.

crusade against the principles of the revolution, calling them pernicious, adverse to the liberty of the people, to civil society, and to the chief of the State. Who has given her so many proofs of deference and respectful devotedness; ahe is citing the Emperor before the tribunal of God himself, and threatening him with Divine justice.

Nor is that all: she is addressing all the bishops, patriarchs, primates and archbishops "to inflame yet more and more every day the faithful committed to their care, in order that, under their conduct, they may not cease to use all their efforts, zeal, and thoughts in defence of the Catholic church and the Holy See, for the maintenance of the civil power of this same see, this patrimony of the blessed Peter, which it conceres all Catholics to protect."

Neither is that all. The Pope takes upon himself to defend the principle of legittmacy, the power of the destroned princes; in a contest against his subjects, against Italy, against France, he iflatters himself that the shall intimidate all the kings, all the governments that acknowledge the same principle.

We exaggerate nothing, and we beg every impartial man to read the encyclical letter of the Pope. They will say if it be possible to invoke more clearly a holy war against all who believe that the temporal authority of the Popes may be diminished for the sake of Italy's peace, and we may say for the sake of the world's peace.

Well can such conduct on the part of the Pope and the government of the cardinals fail to injure immensely the cause of religion of charity and tolerance can write in the instead of this religion of charity and tolerance can write in the number of the respectfully to the form of the f

choose to lorget them, but he cannot make others forget them.

[From the Paris Patrie, Jan. 30.]

Some persons who are devoid of moderation pretend, we know, that any concession of the Pope respecting the Legations must be considered as an act of weakness. But these are the very men who, by counselling Plus IX to maintain abuses in those provinces, have driven them to separate forever from the Pontifical government "One should always treat with the Pope," said Napoleon I., "as it he had two hundred thousand men at his orders." Let, then, the Pope not be accused of weakness. The inaction of all the Roman Catholic States covers his responsibility. And if the Catholic governments have resolved not to act, it is because they have recognized the uselessuees, enderen the dangers of undertaking an enterprise on behalf of the Papacy. Assuredly it would be easy for them to reduce Romagns by force and to retain it in obedience, as heretofore, by the same means; but it would not be subjects they would restore to the Holy Father—it would be prisoners. Such is the conviction of the great Powers.

The States of the Church contain 2,700,000 inhabitants. The Legations form a little less than the third of these States, and they were the last provinces added to the Holy See. It should appear, therefore, that the separation of them would cause less pain to the Holy Father than the separation of others would do. The sword of the Popes subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputes in the subjected them, and now that that sword is imputed in towards the Holy See. At no epoch, it may be said, has that country formed part of the States of the Guurch by the same title as the other province

blow to its power. It is a neparation from, not a berment of the Roman States which they effect, [From the Paris Union, Feb 1.]

The Constitutions is absolutely in error. This poquestion interests in the highest degree the Holy Section services its own sovereignty. Now, who, in a not sovereign, is more competent to give a decision to severeign, is more competent to give a decision.

Since the Constitutionnel cites the great name of Bossuet, let it permit us to remind it of what the Bishop of Meaux thought of the temporal power of the Popes, and of what was written on his dictation in the Diffense de la Déclaration de 1682:—"We know," it says, "that the Popes possess fiefs and manors as legitimately and with the same rights as other men are masters of their property; we even know that these things, being consecrated to God, cannot be wrested from the church and given to laymen without sacrliege. We willingly congratulate the Holy See and all the church on the fact that the Emperors accorded to the Popes the sovereignty of the city of Rome and of its territory, in order that they may exercise more freely in all the world the power of the Apostlo's office, and pray that God may be pleased to protect and preserve the sacree patrimony of St. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the last of the sacree patrimony of St. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitutions of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the Constitution of the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Part 1., Book when can the sacree patrimony of st. Peter."—(Par

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
WHO WILL BE THE LUTHER OF FRANCE AND CALVIN OF ITALY?

[Paris (Jan. 30) Correspondence of London News.]
When, at the beginning of the month, the Univers, in the beginning of the month, the Univers, in the beginning of the month, the Univers, in the blow has now come; and it is evidently struck at the Pope himself, the occasion chosen for the suppression of the Univers being the publication by that journal of his Goliness' encyclical letter of Jan. 19. The Constitutionnel, whose present editor, M. Grandguillot, delights to kee, up the faction that he acts upon his own independent judgment, gives out that it "asked itself" whether it was he gally authorized to publish the letter, and resolved the question of its own accord in the negative, on account of article 1 of the concordat. The Press, however, beliable truth, which is that M. Billauit's interdiction against the publication was accompanied by a reference to this article, which runs thus:—No bull, brief, reacity, decree, mandate, provision, signature serving as a provision, or other expeditions from the Court of Rome, even although only concerning private individuals, shall be received, published, printed or otherwise carried into

withstanding frequent disayowals, continues to speak as if it were authorized by the French government. This is merely the old stery. M. Grandguillot, as every body in newspaper circles well knows, does speak from efficial inspiration; subject only to the condition of submitting to be repudiated when convenient. His declaration, coinciding with the idea of the pamphlet that the Emperor will not maintain the Pope in the possession of any part of his territories beyond the city of Rome, is highly important, and will, I am sure, be so considered in Italy. A great step has been made since the Emperor's letter, which half promised that if the Pope would yield to his advice and give up the Romagnas, the rest of his States should be guaranteed.

The suppression of the Univers repulse the Power that

poleon armed himself with the power to extinguish any journal whatever at his will and pleasure. "Thus," says the Press, "the arms which the Univers approved of are now turned against itself. God forbid that we should rejoice in a catastrophe which, while it weighs heavily upon writers of talent, reminds us but too forcibly of the fragility of our own existence. The lesson which we would inculcate is this:—That all writers, no matter what their ideas may be, must inevstably go wrong when they attempt to separate their interests from those of liberty." Generally speaking, the suppression of a journal involves the throwing out of bread of dozens of families who live by it. But in the present case I cannot suppose that any such distressing occurrences will have to be deplored. The foreign

a cardinal.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose articles since he has had no mission to speak on behalf of the government, are singularly pale and unmeaning, has one to night in the Pays, which is, in the main, nothing but a weak apology for and a weak remonstrance with the Pope, but it concludes with the following Galie bounce:—

Specking absoluty, God has no need of anylody; but for the last fourtews centuries he has along thought it useful to employ France for the accompliatement of his design.

(From the London Peat (they crument) organ, Jan. 31.)

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righs, not belonging to any mere royal dynasty, but to the whole Catholic world. Very strange, indeed, must be the deas which this old man entertains of all that consti-tutes true dignity in a supreme pastor, and in that pasto-ral pflice which he has undertaken to discharge. Very

arranged, logically reasoned, and evidently emanating from the highest authority in France.

The letter of the Pope, we are told, inspires respect, and that respect is to be scrupulously observed. But the letter does not concern matters of faith, and even unacters of faith the Pope is not absolute, unless the conformato the authority of the Pope is not absolute, unless the conformato the authority of the canons and is fortified by the judgment of the Universal Church. The present question is not a matter of faith, but of policy, and that the Pope has no juriadiction on such a question is proved by the memorable declaration of 1682, to which the name of Bossuet is appended:—"St. Peter and his successors, vicars of Jesus Christ, and even the whole Church, have only received power from Gad for things spiritual, which concern salvation, and not over things temporal and civil." Thus, then, the Pope, it is concluded, has been guilty of an abuse of jurisdiction, and is not entitled to that deference to which he would have a claim in matters purely spiritual. These are grave words and of high significance, and announce a change of policy even more complete than is expressed in the determination of the Emperor to suffer no intervention between the Pope and his revolled subjects. The one course might be prejudicial to the temporal power of the Supreme Pontiff, but the other strikes a far deeper blow when it calls in question the ecclestastical dogma of Papal infallibility. The Pope is not only treated as a had Soverign who has lost his subjects by misgovernment, but as a spiritual deepet who has gained by encroachment powers which the constitution of the church of which he is the head in a subject of the infallibility which is to be measured by its conformity with canons and councils submits itself virtually to the jurisdiction of private judgment, and is, in fact, no infallibility at all. Since the French Revolution sovereigns of Roman Catholic countries have been so anxious to strengthen their title by a claim to divin

SPAIN AND OTHER FOWERS TO SUPPORT PIO NOND.
A Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing on the 50th of January, says:
A strange and up to the present unlooked for complica-

to der Austrian influence now as he was before the inte-campaign.

A letter from Turin, in the Paris Stécle, says:—
Letters from Rome, the writers of which are generally well infermed, state that the Pope is decided on exciting, if he possibly can, a religious war, by joining with the Bourbons of Naples and with Austria The Court of Rome is endeavoring by every means to cause the entry of the army of the King of Naples into its States, that circum-stance would be the signal for civil war between the Italian provinces.

Affairs in Central Italy.

DIPLOMOTE CIRCULAR FROM COUNT CAVOUR—ENGLAND AGAINST A GARBALDI ARMAMENT.

On the 27th of January the Minister for Foreign Affairs
forwarded a circular to the Sardinian ambassadors abroad
on the question of Central Italy.

In this circular Count Cavour observes that the inhabit
tants of Central Italy had accepted the Congress with conidence, but important events followed which caused its
adjournment. The pamphlet "Le Pope fet le Congress,"
the letter of Napoleon III. to the Pope, the speech of the

the House of Commons, are facts which show the impossibility of the restoration of the former rule in Central Italy. It is certain that the Congress will not be assembled for the present.

The governments of Central Italy have, under these circumstances, the important duty of giving satisfaction to the legitimate requirements of the people whose dignity and conduct have so much astonished Europe. The governments of Central Italy being satisfaed on their part wished also to satisfy those provinces by proclaiming the law of Sardinia for political elections.

For the present only announcing these facts, Count Cavour concludes by repeating that he will never fail in his responsibility for the tranquility of Europe and the pacification of Italy.

THE GARIBALDI ARMAMENT IN SARDINIA SURRENDERED TO ENGLAND.

For the present only amounting that he will never fail in his responsibility for the tranquility of Europe and the pacification of Italy.

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reaching the Corse, well dressed people came in numbers from the different streets, and joined the crowd in crying again and again, "Viva Napoleone!" "Viva li Francia!" "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva Vittore Emmanuele!"

Prussian Opinion on the Italian Question.

[From the Prussian (Berlin) Gazette, Jan. 27.]

Assuredly England possessed the right of proposing certain conditions which might not be accepted by the other Powers; but the English government, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, took another course: it entered spontaneously into private negotiations with one of the interested Powers. Was this done with the view of preventing France from fulfilling the obligations which also had con-

The treaty of commerce concluded between France and England is pointed to as justifying these rumors. But what advantage will England derive from a treaty which will place France in a condition to obtain at a price more advantageous than at present the most important sinews of war—iron and coal? It is not impossible that England has arrived at a point which renders her desirous of yielding up her rank in the council of nations, her political position in exchange for some alterations of the tariff. Mesers Cobden and Bright are not yet at the head of the government of England.

Merchant Shipping Trade and Differential Duties.

In the House of Commons on the 31st of January, Mr. Linear moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the burdens and restrictions especially affecting merchant shipping, and of the following statutes:—The 9th and 10th of Victoria, csp. 93, an act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents; the Merchant Shipping act, (1854,) the Merchant Shipping act, (1855,) the Passenger act, (1855,) and the Chinese Passenger act, (1855,) A committee was appointed, he said, for a similar purpose, upon his motion, last year, but owing to the sudden dissolution of Parliament, no result had followed. The object of the committee he was moving for was to inquire into the actual condition of the parent that only a very limited inquiry would be necessary. He wanted to know what the different governments which had been in power since 1850 had done to obtain that reciprocity which the British shipowner had a right to expect. (Cheers from the opposition.) He feared that the various governments had not exerted themselves as they might to induce foreign nations to allow our ships to enter their ports on the same terms as their ships were allowed to enter our ports. (Cheers from the opposition.) For many years treatise of reciprocity had existed between this country and the United States, and before 1860 their ships were admitted to our ports on exactly the same terms as our ships were admitted to their ports. But after the repeal of the navigation laws our ports in India and Australia were opened to ships of the United States, and in 1854 we threw open the whole of our coasting trade. The right honorable member for 0x ford said that he felt not only sanguine, but perfectly certain that after the act of 1854 the United States would throw open their coasting trade to us. Six years had maintained that it was a coasting voyage, but that a ship loading at New York with portions of cargo for Rio, Bahia, Valparaiso, and the remainder for California, was engaged in the coasting trade from which English ships were excluded. He could only touch upon the leading features of a subject so comprehensive as this, and, in the first place, he begged attention to that of lights. He knew that many honorable members held a strong opinion that, as the shipowners derived the benefit, they ought to maintain the lights. The question had often been discussed, and it was examined very fully by a committee in 1845, over which the late Mr. Hume presided, and of which the noble lord the benefit of the strong orders.

expeed to competition. Surely, if we invite other nations to trade freely with us we ought to warn them of the dangers which surrounded our shores, without taxing them for the knowledge. Other nations were far before us in this respect. The United States of America had never charged our shipping visiting their ports a single sixpence for light dues, while their shipping visiting our ports had paid no less than £235, 600 light dues in the ten years from 1840 to 1860. If we refreezed this inequality, we should certainly have a beter chance of obtaining recording the motion, said he agreed with the hon. gentleman by whom it was made, in the in the views with respect to reciprocity to which he had given expression, as well as in those which related to the necessity which existed for the removal of the burdens on shipping and the operation of Lord Campbell's act.

Mr. Boarn San sour said that, while he was actuated by, no spirit of hestility to the motion before the House, he was afraid its terms were not such as to arm the committee with these powers which would place it may position to set at rest complaints be need any but very little, for in the debate upon the subject which had tacen place in May last, hon. members on both sides the House, the representatives of greats awell as small maritime constituencies, were unanimous in their opinion that a cloud heavier than that which the experience of any former year revealed then hung over British shipping. He quoted a passage from Michell's Maritime Register, illustrative of the general condition of the shipping interest, and showing the great preponderance of Pronch, and the proper ship he was a straight of the proper ship helps actually running away with their freights. The shippowers did not say, "En force reciprocity, go back and avail yourselves of your orders in Council, but look at France; look at America, look at America, look at America, look at America, it was a subject to the bound of the foreign trade, covering a voyage of five thousand miles to be a subj

order that the country might see clearly how those teaposts operated upon the interests of shipping. The House
would recollect that in the course of last seem he described how the various acts relating to shipping bore upon
the interests of that branch of industry. The Merchant
Shipping actipassed in 1854 repealed every previous act
which in any way affected shipping, and was, in fact, a
codification of the law as it stood at that time. But it in-

and every flower when the chiese discussed, and it was at an anisot every field this can be an in 154, over within at the head of the provenants was a member. That one miles reported that these charges about he effects of the chiese of two deat miles reported that these charges about he effects of the chiese of two deat in the chief of two deats and the chief of two deats that the chief of two deats the chief of two deats that the chief of two deats the c

but prices have not undergone any material reduction.

The Protectionist Agitation in France.
[Paris (Jan. 30) Obrespondence of Londof Times.]
I have examined with attention the petitions which, up to the present, have been addressed by the prohibitionists to the government against facal reform, and I do not find that, amid their lamentations, there is a word of commisseration for the public at large, who, besides the heavy tax they pay to the State, are forced to furnish an important leads to the monopolist. It is not denied that the cotton velvets of Amiens are inferior to what can